THE NORTH HOSPITAL A mournful night is presented to the visitor at this hespital. Little convalescents of two or three years of having a tea-party all to themselves the dishes and cups consisting of nondescript frag ments of glass and china; but they immediately and toddied up to us for the hand shake which all of these children so yearningly crave. A hind word from the good doctor, or a chuck under the chin from a visitor's hand, is probably a cheerful event in their little daytime of suffering and enjoyment, and cheap gifts are generally bountifully bestowed Be, with two or three of them tugging at our coat-tails we entered a near ward containing 12 or 15 beds, sev wal of which were occupied by patients.

Upon the snowy pillow of the first lay the white cheek of a sleeping infant in the last stages of consump Without parents, and without other friends the Shore of public charity, its little life was slowly ebbins away, upon the fitful breathing of that ghastly disease into the great nursery of the other world, where its mother was probably waiting with outstretched arms to receive the fragile, broken form.

Another patient was suffering with hip disease, with a prospect of recovery. There were a number of affect this nature as well as of the spine. In most of the latter the subject was hopelessly and in som instances hideously deformed. There was one ease of St. Vitus's dance, thought to be curable; and a very remarkable case-a boy of about six years-of This child was a mere automaton. At sign from the physician he would rise from his seat and approach, as if by no effort of his own volition. The r would then raise the patient's arm at a angle with his shoulder, when it would remain in the position perfectly rigid for hours, if not put down by another agency than the will of the child. At another sign he resumed as mechanically and rigidly as before

But by far the most painful cases of disease were these of scrofula and other loathsome affections of a of "natural depravity." They all seemed to be smart, The sin of the parent was continued in th hereditary. The sin of the parent was continued in the the bleared eyes of childhood; the schoes of longhushed drunkard laughs would murmur from the lips o infancy; and the fever and foulness which had poisoned blood of some prostitute to death would flush in scrofulous spots of yellow and crimson the baby cheek with startling and horribie distinctness. Most of these into the higher grade, and most of the olderunhappy offspring of hell on earth are incurable, and by the mercy of Providence, will soon pass to a world where the sin of the father is no longer visited upon the

The hospital dormitories are comfortable and cool and the patients appear to receive every possible atten

The South Hospital is the same in its arrangements and a basty description of its patients would not mate rially differ from that just given; so we will pass to

THE IDIOT ASYLUM,
which is the chief object of interest on the part of most
visitors. The first request of ladies and gentlemen young and old, upon feaching the island, is usually to "see the idiots," though, after having seen them, on would think their morbid curiosity must be effectually satisfied for all time to come.

Certainly a more mournful, melancholy and loath some sight cannot be well described. A lunatic asylun is cheerful and wholesome in comparison. For ther even the very wreck of intellect is a reminder that ther has been a time when the minds of the unfortunate were lucid and strong. But the hopelessness, wretchedness and the despair presented by the Idio Asylam, unrelieved by the consciousness of anything higher in the past, or perhaps better in the feture, form s picture of horror at which the sensitive mind revolts

and from which it would speedily fly.

A dozen patients were romping noisily and sens lessly in the yard as we entered. These were of an in telligence brighter, or rather less darkened, than those interior of the building. One or two of then were not absolute idiote, but subject to fits, loss of memory, etc., which rendered it prudent to keep them spart from the nursery children.

Upon entering the building-a large and commodious one of red brick-we were ushered into a room, around e sides of which were seated about 20 children, vary at the door seemed to know enough to stretch out his hand to you, in a painfully vacant way; but most of the other subjects merely sat still, with such a constant | tinctly visible. current of smiles rippling over their lips that you wonered if they would not in time wear away to pothingness. But they will probably ripple on till the breath of their leaned back from a neck of painful attenuation on the looking listlessly from beneath their half-closed lids. templating matrimony with another and have an erally. A deaf old woman officiated as the matron

lent at times. But the monotonous inanity of the lower ere met with again. Presently Dr. Whittlesey called up "John." John is a repetition of the Astec brood, is about five feet high, is 21 years of age. and probably weighs 100 pounds. The top of his head le about the size of the half of a very small cocoanut, and is covered with short, thick, shiny black hair. The skull measures 13 inches in circumference. His nose is large, his mouth enormous, with perpetually grinning teeth, he has the ghost of a chin and no forehead at all. He came to the doctor's call on a the evening, from 5; to 8 o'clock, which is bed time. sort of ran, having become accustomed to the name. The Doctor asked him something, and he stack his other story and another idiot aquarium to the building but the queer-fish John was enough for us, and we leave the entire assortment to the many adies, gentlemen and little children who daily visit th bland in search of curiesities of this variety.

The idiots are confined at this place until they 16 years of age, when they are consigned to the walls of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum. Some are tept beyond this age, however, because of the greater tranquility and more immediate attendance which are afforded them on Randall's Island. As almost all the ty and more immediate attendance which are sases are incurable, they rapidly accumulate beyond the capacity of the Asylum, and new accommodation will eventually have to be erected.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

This institution was originally located at Madison quare. Here it remained from 1824 to 1839, when it was transferred to Bellevue, which location it occupied antil 1854. It was then removed to the buildings which and been erected for it on the lower or southerly exsemity of Randall's Island. The present buildings are imposing structures of great architectural merit, and og the most attractive objects which meet the me of the stranger, soon after entering Harlem, going sp the Second or Third-ave. Rallroad.

The House of Refuge comprises two main edifices for twellings, four shops, a kitchen and a wash-house, arranged in two separate departments, male and female. The material is red brick, and the eight buildings occusy ground to the extent of two acres; the yards occupy sight acres, while the lawn in front of the buildings, exling to Harlem River, contains five acres.

lecture. The principal building (the boys' dwelling) be from this are four wings, each 46 by 180 feet. conat the extremity of each wing is an end building 50 by high wall.

masylum, the inmates, of course, being almost entirely for feet. The center and end buildings are each sur faceurable; but it is included in the Hospital Department of the mounted by a dome, and each are four stories high, the mounted by a dome, and each are four stories high, the wings being three stories high. The two wings, on a parallel with the stream, run together with the center building, present a front of 59 feet. The other dwelling (for girls) is 250 feet long. age were grouped upon the first porch as we ascended of like width and hight with the boys' dwelling. The latter has a capacity for the accommodation of 920 inmates, and the girls' dwelling will accommodate 250. The dwellings contain large washing and bathing tubs. and are ventilated on an improved plan. The cente and end buildings are used as residences by officers and their families; and the second and third stories of the wings constitute the dormitories for the prisoner The bedrooms are cells, arranged very much after the manner of all recently erected prisons on improved plans, and all on one side and in one story can be locked simultaneously by the patent (said to be the invention of a convict) arrangement now in use in Sing Sing and other penitentiaries. The cells are 5 by 8 feet, and 7 feet high, with a ball between their doors and the outer wall, 12 feet in width. The cooking for the inmates is all done in a separate building, the males, when ready, being conveyed to the dining rooms upon a railroad truck.

The inmates of the building are classified, those of me wing not being permitted to see those of any other class, except on Sunday, and then only while they are in the chapel, the gallery of which is occupied by girls. The present population of the prison is 656 boys and 171 girls-of all ages from 7 to 18. Many of them are

of age are confined for the commission of crime. The present Superintendent is Mr. Israel C. Jones. and Thomas H. Clarke is the Principal of the boys school

ragrant children, but hundreds no more than 12 years

THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

As we were ushered into the large yard in the rear of the Boys' Department, a large number of the inmater were drawn up in line, having just returned from their work in the shoe shops. They were of different age and sizes, and their hands and clothing were blackened from the effects of their work, but we noticed few signs nature, for these were not only incurable but active, intelligent lads, and many of them will make excellent men. The most perfect order was preserved among them. When they received the com mand, they quietly, but quickly and cheerfully, proceeded to the wash rooms and began to remove the stains of their toil from their faces and hands.

The boys are classified according to their mora character, which, of course, throws most of the younger more deprayed-into the lower. Soon afterward we saw the larger boys at their ever

ing meal, which consisted of a small loaf of bread. a little molasses on a tin platter, and a pint of Croton. The master stood before them, and, before eating, the 300 lads who filled the benches bowed their heads and spoke a short grace in concert. This was done in a ober, obedient way, but was devoid of any appearance of earnestness or feeling. They then attacked their hard fare as if they liked it.

Some of the prisoners are sent here by their own pa ents, who thus tacitly acknowledge their inability to control them. Mr. Clarke pointed out an intelligent lad of about sixteen, whose parents were wealthy, and who had been reared in the lap of metropolitan luxury. He was also an excellent scholar in classics and other branches, but had become addicted to habits of intern perance and licentiousness which his parents could not entrol, so they had sent him to the House of Refuge as a last resort for his reformation.

Instances of this kind, however, are comparatively w. Others, though of quite as interesting a charac ter, are quite numerous. Our guide showed us the enterprising youth who, some of our readers will re nember, recently made his escape and his way to Al bany nuder very trying circumstances. He escaped by night, swam the river, and made his way to the New-York landing for Albany boats. He secreted himself on board of one of them, in the interior of the paddle-box, just out of reach of the wairling wheel, and maintained this difficult and perilous position until be boat reached Albany. Fearing that some one would be on the watch for him on the dock, he took to the water while the boat was yet in motion, and in doing so was struck on the head by the wheel, which rendered him senseless. He was saved from drowning by a passing boat, and given into the hands of his friends who soon afterward returned him to his headquarter fing in age from seven to twelve years. One little fel- on Randeli's Island. He is a brave, bardy-looking lad of about 15, and as he glumly bent his head over his tin plate, the long, deep scar through his hair was dis-

Some of the delinquents are employed about the grounds, farming or grading the land, but the majority are employed in the workshops. Women's shoes shall cease to flow. One of the at present the main article of manufacture. The whole nts in this ward was suffering with water on the is performed under contract—that is, the labor of the A monstrous head (24 inches in circumference) boys is hired out to parties, who furnish the material superintendents, etc .- and the machinery is of a very beautiful and costly kind some portions of it having a capacity of completely soling one pair of shoes per One would think that an example or two of this kind minute. A task is allotted to each boy, which but many of them, by their dexterity and effect of lessening the system of intermarriage gen- industry, are enabled to get through an hour or two and confiscated at Savannab. A little below we land great source of fertility to improve their farms and before the expiration of this time. It was quite late in again, and still further, once more, at Vanderbilt's Land | casily quadruple the products. this ward, and bustled about the room, arranging the the afternoon when we entered the shoe-shop, and most ling. Seen closely, this shore is not inviting. It is "dis chairs of the idiots, and making herself generally useful of the boys had gone. But some "lazy ones," as our guide informed us, were still in the room, at work upon Proceeding up stairs we reached the next ward, their tasks. With their quick, sharp motions, and busy where are confined the patients who are apt to be vio- fingers, they presented a very interesting group. In shantles and rum-holes in the village along this shore. light work, the kind which is usually allotted to them, we were informed that they perform considerable more labor than a man, owing to their quickness of move

> Other branches of industry are pursued, but shoe making is the principal trade.

THE SCHOOL.

At this season of the year three and a half hours are daily devoted to the education of the inmates-one hour, from 6 to 7 in the morning, and two and a half in

The school rooms are large, handsome spartmen fitted up with stout desks, one for each scholar, and langer into his mouth by way of answer; he asked him with black boards and maps hung round the walls. Alsomething else, and he gave a laugh which sent us most all the branches of a regular Public School educa-sown stairs with curdling blood. There may be an tion are taught, and many of the schoolars attain a protion are taught, and many of the scholars attain a proficiency which is quite surprising. We read a letter upon a slate, written by one of the boys to his mother. upon the recent death of her husband and his father, which rhetorically and grammatically was positively faultless, while the contrition and feeling which breathed through the simple lines would have done credit to the poblest nature. We had the pleasure of obtaining view of the writer while he was at his evening meal.

whom a brilliant future may be predicted. THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

will have been seen, the girls building is much depth. The interior presents a pattern of cleanliness. The inmates also vary in age from seven to eighteen Their school system is very similar to that of the bove. Their employment consists in washing and ironing and those for the boys, and perform all the washing that is necessary for both departments. They are very neatly dressed in a kind of dark brown figured calleo, and impress the visitor very favorably.

Many of them are confined on the charge of vagrancy,

others for being generally victous; some are sent hither terior of the Island only here and there a field has been by their parents for reformation; some were thieves, and a few were prostituies. Except in a very few instances, we noticed on no face any signs of depravity. Many were "good-looking," and some possessed great seeing but one field that gave evidence of being thorbeauty. They all wore an air of modesty and respect- oughly manured. This I estimated as yielding fully of persecution and prosecution. folgess which, if not altogether natural to them, speaks very highly for the discipline of the institution.

As we passed through a broad corridor that open into the pleasant, grassy yard, a number of smaller girls were chatting merrity together on the door-stop, and in the day's ride I saw but two or three fields of less a center building 80 by 100 feet, and radiat- several were playing ball on the green sward, and two sected with the center building by four corridors, and whose flight was sometimes almost above the top of the ducing them appears far better suited to the interior We shall be driven out of our houses."

The dormitories are very similar to those in the boys' Indeed, I think the two regions were settled by a similar nt being of the same size, and secured by the me contrivance of bolts; but they were much no the floors being scrubbed to the extremity of cleanliness, and the pillows were of snowy whiteness.

The Chapel of the Institution is a roomy, lofty, hand omely decorated apartment in the center bu the principal or boys' dwelling. It is only used on Sundays, the week-day prayers being said in the school rooms. A gallery in the rear is for girls, the boys occupying the floor seats in the chapel. The Chaplain i

Methodist, but the ceremonies of the Episcopal ser-

THE CHAPEL.

vice are observed.

rather than a "refuge" from temptation and a school of reform. The impression naturally arises, in a measure, from the fact that the same tribunals which commit to prisons also commit to the House of Refuge, and from the fact that while many of the courts clearly under stand its beneficent design, some still have the same mistaken apprehension of its true character. The true object of the institution is what its name plainly indicates, a place of refuge from temptation-a place for juvenile delinquents, who, if not thus restricted, would be in danger of becoming confirmed criminals—a place of training, of long but not severe discipline, by which bad habits may be shed, and the foundations laid for a York sla pure and upright character.

lianeous training of the delinquents, impressed us these objects. The frequent letters which they receive that any farmer, however remote from navigation of tained respectability and good circumstances, are also strong evidences of the beneficent results of this noble charity.

STATEN ISLAND INTERIOR.

Its Agriculture - Condition of Farms - Kind of Crops Grown-Character of Soil-Value of Land, and How it is Wasted-Want of Manure, and How it may be Obtained-Butchere' Offal-How it is Converted into Gunno-The Trip-Lessons by the Wayside.

Perhaps the reader of this article has often sailed down the beautiful bay of New-York and through e narrow channel which is guarded upon the left hand ov that great fortress called Fort Hamilton, standing pon a prominent point of Long Island, and upon the ight hand by Fort Richmond, the guns of which look down from the hills of Staten Island into the very holds of the vessels sailing by, and close under the walls of that fortress of historic fame which looms up out of the water midway in the channel, and is known as Fort Lafayette. Perhaps, too, he has sailed on the other side down the still narrower channel which divides States Island from New-Jersey, and us he sailed has looked up and seen the hillsides dotted with beautiful cottages, and the hill tops crowned with residences of greate palatial pretensions. Perhaps, too, he has sighed, as he mself. "Oh, if the coast is so pleasant to the eve, then the interior of this blessed green isle must be full of beauty." And so it is. Perhaps there is suburb of any great city in the world more favored by nature. Nowhere else are there more beautiful drives through woods and valleys; nowhere else more ex- Working at less than one-fourth its capacity, it has not misite and varied landscapes of city and town, of se may turn, from the hill tops of Staten Island. But this which I have already stated at a cost of ten dollars pe lovely region is still, for the most part, in the hands of a rural population, which has possessed it from genera tion to generation, which, notwithstanding its proximity to a great city, has admitted but little innovation and less improvement. Our business now is with its agricultural condition.

I wish I could picture to country readers the beauty of a sail down New-York bay. That part of it next the city is dotted so thickly with vessels at anchor that a moving boat must steer carefully to glide safely black hulls looming up out of the water. A mile or two is valued and for sale at about \$200 per acre. chimner of a monitor are seen above the water, the hull along great ships up to the wharves or out to sea; one Island, which we are now passing. That three-story, purpose as a horse-hair to check the speed of a ranaway

We stop at Quarantine Landing, the first upon the houses where the cotton is stored which Sherman found from our great slaughter bouses, and will not use this prominent points in the picture, and thus hide the dirty out such an unpleasant odor. A single-track railroad runs from Vanderbilt's Land

ing to Tottenville, some fifteen miles south-westward. stinks so; I won't use it." You pass through large tracts of woodland and over considerable areas of swampy ground; you see where hundreds of sores of forest have been recently you see that what is called improved is utterly unworthy of the name. If the world has a class of more unimproving farmers then the mass of those to be found in field rich enough to produce a most profitable crop, and he interior of Staten Island they have not fallen under my notice. It is truly suprising to see a strong, productive soil and its inhabitants, within an easy hour's ride of New-York City, exactly in the condition ex- speaker. It is not true. hibited a hundred years ago. In this I am somewhat fertility and grew its crops without manure. The attempt to do so in the year 1865 exhibits a state of ignocouptry.

Although I cannot speak personally of the actual apearance of the interior of the Island quite as far back smaller than the boys, though of the same hight and improving farmer—the same kind of crops of corn, rye nate and grass, and a few old, scattered, scrubby orgarden, the family, as of yore, dragging through the roods and fields after wild blackberries, and altogether in a lady's pocket in a "smelling-bottle." exhibiting a state of agriculture truly primitive. Almost the only innovation that I saw upon old-time cus there a form, few and far between,

While around my own house in Westchester County but few fields of grass are left unout, I find in the inmowed. It is probably because the farmers adhere to the old-time notion of letting the grass become thoroughly ripened before it is harvested. I recollect three tuns per acre. Numerous other fields of the same quality of soil, which might have been equally pro-ductive, would scarcely yield one-fourth that quantity. Some out helds showed miserably unprofitable crops, really handsome corn. With few exceptions the whole

listion. At New-Dorp I saw a field of corn tha would not shame an Illinois farmer, yet the land was no better than that of other fields which only give promis of small stalks and short nubbins. The reason gives by the short nubbin farmers for not exhibiting longe ones is that they had not a sufficient supply of manure And why not have it? It is because they keep but little stock, and that scantily fed, so as to enable them to have hay to sell. They have no faith in investing money in any kind of fertilizers. They know that stable in nure would increase the crops, but to buy it in the city. boat it to the Island, cart it into the interior, and apply it to the soil as a money-making business is too abstru matter to be comprehended by this class of farmers A prevailing misapprehension on the part of the pub-lic is that the House of Refuge is a place for punishment grow nubbins. Occular demonstration of its advantages rould not lead them to buy manure. The piece of co already assuded to is a point in proof of this. It is owned by Judge Clausen, who has proved that he can thoroughly fertilize his land so as to produce luxuriant erops of grain or grass, potatoes, melous, and various nlinary vegetables at a cost of \$10 per sere. How IT IS DONE .- It is not by Peruvian guano, but

by something cheaper and better. The Judge has dis covered something which his neighbors have not ye ound out, that is, that a fertilizer is manufactured up the Island, and only a few miles distant from his f. rm, the principal ingredient of which is the offal of Nov ughter houses—the entrails of fat bullocks con centrated into potential ammonia. It was this which The persons in charge, both of the schooling and gave that rich dark green to that field of corn. Four to six hundred pounds per sere, costing at the rate of with being peculiarly well calculated to succeed in \$45 per tun, is a quantity so small and a cost so light from persons who have graduated, and have since at railroad transportation, has no excuse for growing ambbins, nor timothy grass, balf a tun per acre, nor oats so short that he can only reap by getting down upon his knees, and it is for the benefit of all short nubble farmers that this article is written. It is to tel them peremptorily, in language that cannot be misun-derstood, that there is no excuse for such miserable farming as I lately witnessed in my trip through the interior of Staten Island. And this is the more striking in a neighborhood in close proximity to the City o New-York, where this one great source of fertility, the the offal of this city could be converted into a transport blood and entrails of bullocks, sheep and swine pro from the annual slaughter of more than a mil lion and a half of animals is cast into the sea as one of the waste products of this great wasteful city.

A little below Rossville, on the west shore of States waste is manufactured into one of the most valuable fertilizers within reach of the farmer. It is a disgrace to our beasted intelligence that all the blood, bones, en trails and wasted flesh of the immense herd of animal consumed in the city every year is not thus converted and applied to the soil to increase the production and cheapen the food of the people.

Our cattle market statistics from 1854 to 1864 give the number of animals slanghtered in the city at 14,495,366 the offal of which with the exception of a few hundred tuns has been utterly wasted. And to this may be added all the offal of fish, poultry and vast quantities of within the city limits. Only a mere trifle of this im mense amount of fertilizing material has ever been re turned to the soil. The establishment I spoke of a Ressville has a capacity sufficient to convert five hund red tuns per annum. It does not do it because the manufacturers have not found sale for the product nd country, than are seen, to which ever side the eye tilizing material ready for the farmer's use-a material acre will quadruple the yield of corn or almost any other In one instance I saw a garden upon piece of land so sandy that it would scarcely roll the water if washed, where this fertilizer had been used and where there is now growing most luxuriant crop of all kinds of garden vegetables, including thrifty grapevines in full bearing, all from the effect of not over ndred pounds per sere. Alongside of the garde was a plot of grass from which one crop had been on and another was rapidly growing. Outside the garde between them. Off Castle Garden lies a large emigrant fence was a saudy waste. A little further, on a trace ship just arrived with its living freight. A little further containing loam, enough of small timber yielding once out are two monstrous Government steamers, their in twenty-five years a small crop of firewood. Such land farther over toward Bedice's Island the turret and much more than it is worth for cultivation in the style common in that vicinity. One farmer in the neighbor below only showing a small black streak upon the surface. | hood was persuaded against his inclination to put a Another great black steamer just arrived from New- the manure he had designed for a small field of corr Orleans loaded with heroes is coming up the bay. A upon one-third the ares, and to apply this new fertilises dozen little tag boats are in sight, some of them tagging to the other two-thirds. He declared the quantity recommended was so small that it would be of no use with a pair of canal boats, loaded with grain, going whatever. He was sure the little handful of the black over to those immense warehouses east of Governor's powder placed in each hill would never produce on stalk of corn of size sufficient to bear an ear, and the round brick building upon its western extremity is Cas- he should lose the use of his land and labor. Up tie William. It was built as one of "the defenses of promise of being paid for both if he failed, he concluded New-York." It would be about as effectual for that to try the experiment. He is now in ecstacles at th with stable mannre. And why should it not be, when we look at the ingredients used? And why should no

There is an almost paconquerable prejudice against tance leads enchantment to the view," for then the great the use of animal substances for manure, because in the wealthy-looking mansions upon the hills form the process of reduction to condition as a fertilizer it gives

> Ask any farmer what he thinks of its value, and he replies: "Oh yes, it is valuable enough, but then it

If a hopse dies upon the premises, or near them, hi caroase is worth \$10 upon any of the poor manareless farms I saw yesterday. Instead of being used it is out because the railroad has enabled the owners to hauled away to the woods to feed stray does and carrien transport the wood to market. You may wonder to see crows, or else a hole is dug in some out-of-the-way so much unimproved land. You will not wonder when place, and the body tumbled in to hide it from sight as utterly worthless.

Ask why the carcase was not used to make that to you are answered: "Bah! I had rather never have any erop. The smell would poison the whole neighborhe The answer only indicates the gross ignorance of the

The Rev. L. M. Pease, superintendent of the Charity mistaken for then the land possessed more of its native Industrial School, in Westchester County, has us bundreds of horse-carcases, and not one of his large family have been poisoned. Some of his neighbor rance unangpassed in any farming community in the waited anxiously for the "terrible stench" to deve itself-to begin to "poison the neighborhood," so they could "have him indicted." But it didn't begin. have stood upon a mound containing a hundred of th as a hundred years ago, yet I have full faith to believe carcases, without inhaling a single breath of the "poi He was a fine featured, sad-eyed lad of about 14, for that many farms exhibit no change. There are the son or offensive odor. The reason why. It was all same little old low wooden farm houses; the same lack absorbed, neutralized, decolorized, and converted into of barns, for want of which the hay is stored in old Dutch barracks—one of which I never saw owned by an improving farmer—the same kind of crops of corn, rye. cepting a few of the largest and hardest bones, that ell only or ammonia, which is not unwholes chards, with little or no small fruits cultivated in the very unpleasant. The same thing, a little refined, under the name of hartshorn, (spirits of sunmonia,) is carried So if we knew how, and could divest ourselves of a fer

foolish prejudices, we could convert all these waste subtoms was that of the mowing machine upon here and stances into the very best of manure, composed in great part of soluble ammonia

Whenever a man of scientific skill proposes to convert the animal waste of cities into am nures, the hue and cry of ignorance and prejudic commence; and if he succeeds in getting pos some out-of the way nock or corner of creation to manufacture an article of the greatest value to the world,

"Let me know, will you, when that fellow commense · What for !"

"Why, I understand that he is going to make manur out of the offal of city slaughter-houses "Well, I s'pose he is. But what of it?"

of Penasylvania than to the interior of Staten Island. "Do you think so !"

"Think so! Why I am sure of it. I'm fixing now to filled with the absor "That will be a great damage to you-to every What shall we do about it?" "Do! I'll let you know. You are down that way, aint you, pretty often? You let me know when they out to commence, and I will have a writ ready to he will put a stop mighty quick to that sort of nuisance."

perations, will you to 'Yes, I will.' "Then you will have to commence pretty quickly, for they have been making the manure these three months and I have got it in use on my garden and lots of things growing, and it beats everything else I ever tried."

The devil! what's that you say? Why, I're never melt anything."

"No, nor you never will except by accident. fful that comes down from the City in warm weather may smell a little sometimes-that's all. They soon stop that when they get it inside the factory."

Stopit! Well, then I should like to know how is the name of thunder they're going to make it into manure. The reason we don't use fish upon our farms, as they do on Long Island, is 'cause they smell so. Guess your butchers' offal mint good for much if they fix it so twent smell. What do they do to it; bile it?

"I don't know; never was inside. Saw 'no admittance' over the door, and thought 'twas none of my business."

"Well, I don't know bout that. If they expec by their manure, I want to know how it's made."

So did I. I wanted to know "how it's made." If "biled it," I wanted to know how, why and what for. I had used this manure, under the name of Bruce's Fertilizer," made, as I was told, principally the entroils of fat bullocks; and a friend had related to me, in substance, the above dialogue, as having ocourred between two Staten Islanders, soon after Mr Dancan Bruce, (formerly of Scotland, and recently of Montreal,) established his manure-factory at Rossville. It was partly to see the interior of Staten Island, of which I had heard so often that it was a hundred years in its agriculture behind the age; and partly to see hor able and usable fertilizer, that I made the trip that gives occasion for this present writing. I found "no admittance" upon the door, but upon announcing m name and business, I found it open as readily as that ancient one before which the magical "Sesame" was Island, there is a place where a small portion of this spoken; and I found Mr. Bruce a courteous, intelligent ntleman, who knoweth whereof he speaketh. I did not wonder in the least that the gentleman whose cor versation I have reported, had not smelled any offensive odors, because I found nothing in the interior more dis creeable than ammonia, and that is rather more pain ful to the eyes than offensive to the nostrils. Mr. Bruce informed me that a vessel had come dow

that morning which had taken on board a cargo of offal in very bad condition and owing to an unusually long passage, it had arrived in exceedingly bad odor. It is rought to the wharf in New York by the butchers in their own barrels which we emptied into those belong putrefying flesh, beside the mass of animals that die ing to the factory; and sometimes in warm weather, and for want of steam to make a quick trip, these has rels are highly offensive when unloaded from the vessel But as the manager always intends to have them arrive and be unloaded in the morning before any of the inhab mants are satir, there is not much danger of creating a nisance. As soon as he gets them inside, and during the two or three days following while the offal is under going a complete decomposition, he has the odor so enirely under control, that it would require very scate olfactories to enable any person to discover that he was present in a room where perhaps fifty tuns of animal natter were in a process of rapid putrefaction. I will tell directly how this is accomplished. The whole secret of Mr. Bruce's success in manufac

turing his fertilizer is based upon a scientific principle well known to all chemists to whom it has been familiar ever since laboratories were first used. It is the simple fact that all the fleshy portions of animals kept about forty-eight hours at a steady temperature of 90° to 100? act with the atmosphere become as liquid as water. It is in short, concentrated liquid ammonia, During this process, the stench arising from such a factory the morning I was there, would be enough to drive the inhabitants from the whole island. Yet, as I have before stated, I not only walked through the room where this process was conducted, but spent time enough there to learn how it was conducted without finding anything half as offensive as may be found in numerous tenant-houses in this city. It is far less so than the gas bouses, fat-boiling bouses, and numerous other establishments surrounded by people in New-York.

How the MANURE IS MADE. - When the barrels are unloaded from the vessel which lies at the end of a long wharf, they are placed upon a truck, and rapidly conveved inside the factory, which is a large substantial brick building where the material is all carefully weighed. It is then immediately emptied into vats, each one containing a registered quantity; and these vats are covered by a double wooden cover with powquantity around all the cracks to absorb all the escaping The process of unloading, weighing and filling the vats is conducted with the utmost rapidity as it is only during this part of the work and washing of the barrels, and one very brief period afterward that the laborers suffer any inconvenience from the odor. The ttoms of these vats are furnished with large hollow cast iron tubes, into which steam is conducted and kept regular during the process of decomposition. By a contrivance of large open-mouthed funnels placed over the vats and at different points throughout the room all the air consumed by the furnace fires is drawn through these funnels and long pipes, the furnace doors being kept closely shut. This, of course, takes up any effluvia which might escape through the chargoal. As soon as the decomposition has been carried to the point of liquefaction of all the animal matter, then the substances are added which absorb the liquid, making a material nearly as fine and dry as meal, which is afterward barreled ready for sale. This is composed as follows: 6,000 B. of offal; 3,006 B. Swan Island guano; 1500 B. powderded charcoal. This guano containing 67 per cent phosphate of lime is found to be a good substicute for ground hones, and makes the manure more valuable than it was when bone-dust was employed. The charsoal used is simply as a deodorizer, though it is well known that it affects vegetation beneficially; for instance, it adds greatly to the depth and brilliancy of colors in flowers, and to green and richness of foliage. The guano and charcoal being weighed and intimately blended, are brought in sufficient quantity for a charge

in front of one of the vats. A roller is then placed under the cover which is speedily removed; then for a ment a suffocating odor arises. It is but a moment. for the shovelers stand ready to fill the air and liquid with a shower of the guano and charcoal mixture After the liquid is all absorbed, the steam heat is still continued until the compound is nearly dry, when it is shoveled through openings into another room, where it is repeatedly shoveled over until dry enough to barrel. It is in this room, where the odor of ammonis is so strong that I found a long stay a little inconvenient; though Mr. Bruce told me the laborers soon became used to it and did not object to the work. It was estimated that there were several hundred tune in this room at the time of my visit. The value of a tan is \$45. delivered in barrels at the factory or in New-York. The charcoal comes mostly from Little Egg Harbor,

New-Jersey. It is stored in a very large upper room of the factory until dry enough to grind, that work being done by a steam-engine. There is another process of liquefying the animal

matter, somewhat different from the one I have described, which Mr. Bruce has lately put in operation, as the vats are made much larger and deeper and permanently covered, having a hole barely large enough to empty in the material. This belong tightly closed, the air is forced in by a common air-pump during the process of decomposition. The bottoms of these vats are elevated so that the liquid will flow through a step-cock and hose into the mixing vats which are previously had. and which he considers superior to the other, inasmuch elevated so that the liquid will flow through a stop-cock and hose into the mixing vats which are previously half.

Richmond, July 12, 1865.

added by the shovelers as fast as required so that the scarcely smell the odor of the putrid liquid, the effect eing so rapidly absorbed and decdarised by the

Frequent attempts have been made to me manure of animal matter by first drying and then gris are about to commence, and I will have a writ ready
serve the moment I smell the thing, and the Judge says
serve the moment I smell the thing, and the Judge says
he will put a stop mighty quick to that sort of nuisance."

process can possibly reduce the fiber of flesh to a deof fineness and fitness for the use of plants equal to the "Oh! you'll sue him as soon as the factory commences

complished under this patent of Mr. Bruce It has been noticed by some of the users of this m nare that it had an unctuous feeling and did not appear as dry as I have represented. This is entirely owing a the fact that the offal sometimes contains a much larger quantity of fatty matter than at others. When this is the case, it is impossible to make the mixture appear intirely dry. In my opinion this fat does not les value of the fertilizer.

As I rode back through the interior of the island by

another route, I could not help thinking, while lookin upon the wretchedly cultivated farms, and upprofitab labor of those who pretend to till the soil, what a fure it would occasion, if I should announce the discovery a gold placer in their midst. Yet I do announce, the the owners of these farms have, without knowing it. richer gold mine than any one in California. I assess without fear of having my words dispreved: That if a the offal of the city of New-York, was prepared like the small portion manufactured by Mr. Bruce, and angual pread over Staten Island, it would, instead of en a nuisance, be the means of creating untold wear would give the farmers every year a hundred per cen profit upon every dollar invested in this patent ferti It would not only enrich the owners of the soil from their abundant crops, it would in five years enhance th value of the land nearly five-fold. It would advance civilization at double that rate. It would make the city healthier and food more abundant. It would be or great, wide-spread, universal blessing thus to have a the waste animal matter converted into such a valuable fertilizer as this which I have described.

Strawberries-Information Wanted

N. THORNE, Westerly, R. I., says: "I am se befogged in the Prolifies and Seedlings that are puffed n all sides, that I don't know what to choose for a bed for home use. I wish to know which is the highest flavored of new seedling strawberries? We suswes decidedly, and without hesitation, the one sent by Tim TRIBUNE under the name of the "Brooklyn Scarlet, s as near perfect as regards fine flavor and a delicion strawberry aroma as any we can name. The Bartlet or Boston Pine is excellent; so with the Lady's Pinger, Hooker, Triomphe de Gand, and others too num

There is certainly much in adaptability to location and a gentleman who desires to have the best sorts for family use must try to ascertain what kinds succeed best in his own neighborhood. To those who are show planting strawberries for the New-York market, we present the following facts: The crop of 1865 was a large one, and the proportion of large berries unprecedented, among these the Wilson predominated; indeed, it is probable that more than three-fourths of the large berries sold in New-York during the Summer of 188 were of the Wilson variety. Next in order came Triomph de Gand, then Union, Bartlett alias Boston Pine, and several other sorts in very small proport But few of the Barletts were of large size, though well liked by consumers. A good many of the fancy sort and berries of large size were sold by amateur garden ers directly to the Broadway restaurants at fancy figures The earliest strawberries in market came from W. J. Bishop, Norfolk, Va., April 11. May 6 a crate of 54 quarts sent by him brought \$1 25 per quar

crate of 54 quarts sent by him brought \$1 25 per quarts. E. Anderson, Frederika, Kent Co., Delaware, sont at the picking of one day,—May 23.—864 quarts, which brought \$465 86—578 quarts selling at 70 cents, the bels ance being in bad order and bringing only 35 to 6 cents. S. R. Trembley, Bergen Point, N. J., soid 25 quarts of Union strawberries at \$1 per quart. From 30 to 46 berries of this sort make a quart. The estimated average price of the ordinary strawberry-baskets, mostly scarlet Runners, averaged cents throughout the season. Much of the fruit came from Burlington, N. J. Bergen County was also very prolific. The freight office of the Eric R diway gives the following as the number of strawberry-basket transported from the following stations in Berger County: Paterson, 25,000; Goodwinsville, 440,009; Hohokoz, 102,000; Allendale, 634,000; Sufferns, 70,000

led from the following stations in Perge Paterson, 25,000; Goodwinsville, 440,000; 102,000; Allendale, 634,000; Sufferns, 70,000; 1,019,000; Total, 2,290,000. lieved that nearly one-third as many more were other conveyances from that county, beside upon the Northern Railway, which would a grand total of 4,500,000. Estimating the

a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, I received a small plants of THE TRIBUNE strawb ooklyn Scarlet and Monitor. Circumstances olded me to carry the plants in my pocket about are, wrapped in damp paper. It was at that y, and did not rain for some days after their reciplanted the two diminutive and of course wints, and covered them with fine, moist earth, the contraction of the carry has a supersymmetric for the carry of the carry has a supersymmetric for the carry of the carry has a supersymmetric for the carry of the carry has a supersymmetric for the carry of the carry has a supersymmetric for the carry of the car them in that condition for three days, after overed them. From one of the plants I su learned to appreciate THE TRISINE, with plants enough to give each of them a start, and teach them to appre-ciate a good fruit if not a good paper. I picked some very fine berries from my bed this season. I am not sure which to call the Monitor, will you inform me? [The Monitor produces the largest fruit, and is the most vigorous, hardy grower. The Brooklyn Scarlet is in-dicated by its color; for delicious quality it is unsul-nessed.]

rigorous, narry groser. The birds, and it is answepassed.]

The Wilson is Prolife.—Mr. Strawn sava: "I picked from two rows of Wilson's, set last searon, a seventy-five feet in length, two bushels and a half of sine borries. I covered the rows with boards when is blossom to shield them from a severe frost which visual us, and thus saved almost the entire crop. I desire is plant about three or four times as many this Fall."

A strawberry-grower at Hammondton, N. J., give the following as the result of the crop on one-third of an acre of strawberries the past season: "Berries sold for 61.29; fruit canned, 40 quarts; jelly made, 3 quarts; wine made, 60 gallons; vinegar, 45 gallons." If any gentleman wants any better evidence of the probable can be sitisfied from other sources. For us, the state aments we have given are quite satisfactory.

Free Schools in Richmond. To the Editor of The N. Y. Trib

Sin: It was my privilege, as you know, to spend the Easter holidays in Richmond. The ladies of the Freedmen's Aid Society arrived about the same the Freedmen's Aid Society arrived about the stime, and were soon actively engaged in their excell work. But the little, helpless children of the pwhites, too young for usefulness, were lying about pavement in front of the Commission Room in rags wretched-looking groups, shivering, crowding sunny spots, and occasionally begging for a child per, with A, B, C's in it. It was then suggested it these little ones should be gathered in, and free schoorganized. The work was commenced at once by Thorston Chase, esq., the practical, efficient worker this matter.

Thurston Chase, esq., the practical, each can this matter.

July finds me again in Richmond, and two gook schools, one numbering 110 pupils (ciris), another 160 toloys), are now in successful operation, in two churches on Grezon Hill, some of the children coming more than two miles for the precious instruction.

It is the cherished desire of our Union Presided. "Iried and true," to elevate the condition of she poet "tried and true," to elevate the condition of she poet whites of the Sooth; and is not this movement in Richmond beginning at the originning. It is not good work to teach any child enough of arithmetic to prevent his toeing cheated, to write his own letters and receipt, and, above all, to read his own Bible, so that the way and shove all, to read his own Bible, so that the way of salvation may be open to him to the substantial of the substantial of salvation may be open to him to the substantial of th

and, above all, to read his own Bible, of salvation may be open to him? I abhor treason, and constantly pass traitors much indifference as if they were not human when a sudden thought of "Libby," "Castle Tor "Belle Isle," wakes up within me a feeling or "Belle Isle," wakes up within me a feeling or be toward them which I can scarcely reprehensive the best to the help to grow up in ignorance, be shough to be left to grow up in ignorance, but nough to be rushed blindly into another such did forbid! I appeal to every benevolent hear and.

redible, but it is true, that this me rly opposed by the self-styled aristocracy is they will never pay a dollar's tares in solls. To the North, then, belongs of gratuitons educational institutions